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1st December, . . .	Breezy, Brilliant, with showers.
2,	Sunny.
3,	Very stormy wet night. Brilliant breezy day, with showers.
4,	Brilliant pleasant day. [ers.
5,	Rain in the night, moist warm day.
6,	Stormy and showery.
7,	Cool clear, and showery.
8,	Mild pleasant day with a trifling misty shower.
9,	Dark wet calm day.
10,	Fine mild day,
11,	Misty dry day.
12, 13	Dark dry pleasant day.
14,	A trifling shower, towards the latter part clear and cold.
15,	Hoar frost in the morning, and thin ice; mild pleasant day.
16,	Ice about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick—snow falling—ground covered about 2 inches deep by 3 p. m.
17,	Squalls with large flakes of snow through the day.
18,	Snow showers through the day.
19,	Feeble sun shine—Wind north and boys on the ice.
20,	Pleasant frosty day.

The variation of the Barometer has been very trifling, on the 2d of December it was at 28.8; during the rest of the time, it ranged from 29.1 to 30, but was on the 15 December as high as 30.4.

On the 5th of December the Thermometer at 8 a. m. was as high as 51, and on the 20th as low as 24, but the whole period may be reckoned warm for the season.

The wind was observed in the Northern points 12 times, in the southern 15, Eastern 3, and Westerly 26.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA, FOR JANUARY, 1809.

First, the Moon passes the meridian at 36 min. past 11 o'clock, p. m. having been full 30 min. past nine but without an eclipse; at this time we may observe around her many beautiful stars, but whose brilliancy is diminished by her superior splendor; almost south of her a little west of the meridian is the 3d. star of the Twins, and considerably south is Sirius, the brightest star in the heavens; Orion is near the meridian on the same side. On the East we may see Castor and Pollux, Procyon, Alphared, Regulus, Denebola, Cor Caroli, &c. forming, if the night be clear and frosty, a beautiful sight even to the superficial observer, but much more so to the Astronomer.

Fifth, She passes our meridian at 5 min. past 2 a. m. at which time Regulus is a little north west of her, Denebola, in the Lion's Tail, north east and Spica in the Virgin at a greater distance south east, and at midnight she is distant from this star $47^{\circ} 32'$, and from Pollux $44^{\circ} 25'$.

Tenth, she rises in the morning at a considerable distance under the first star of the Virgin, and Mars having passed near this star about noon on the 9th, she is soon followed by Herschell, who is now near the first of the Balance and towards which she is now directing her course.

Fifteenth, She passes the meridian at 37 min. past 11 a. m. and on the 16th is new Moon at 46 min. past 0 a. m.

Twentieth, The two beautiful planets, Jupiter and Venus, are considerably below the Moon at 6, she is $36^{\circ} 7'$ from Aldebaran and $58^{\circ} 45'$ from the Sun.

Twenty-fifth, She passes the meridian, at 58 min. past 6, p. m. being near the line between the Pleiades and Aldebaran, the former stars being above her to the west and the latter below her to the east of the meridian, at 6, she is $52^{\circ} 4'$ and at 9, $50^{\circ} 38'$ from Pollux.

Thirtieth, She passes the meridian 2 min. past 11, p. m. having above her the two small stars in the Nebula in the Crab, in and below her the small stars in the head of Hydra, but her superior splendor will scarcely permit them to be seen.

Mars is in his superior conjunction on the 19th, and of course is too near the sun to be seen.

Venus and Jupiter are evening stars; the brilliancy of the former during this month cannot fail to arrest the attention of the curious, particularly on clear frosty evenings; The latter still appears very beautiful.

Mars, passes our meridian on the 1st at half past 5 a. m. and on the 25th at 25 min. p. 4.

Saturn is a morning star, he passes our meridian on the 1st, at 39 min. past 8 a. m. and on the 25th at 5 min. past 7.

Herschell is a morning star and is on the meridian on the first at 17 min. past 7 a. m. (and on the 21st at 31 min. past 6.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

1st SATELLITE.			2d SATELLITE.			3d SATELLITE.			4th SATELLITE.		
Emersions.			Emersions.			Emersions.			Emersions.		
Days.	H.	M.	S.	Days.	H.	M.	S.	Days.	H.	M.	S.
1	7	54	33	4	2	22	30	7	19	11	9 lm.
3	2	23	36	7	15	40	21	7	22	8	36 E.
4	20	52	30	11	4	58	14	14	23	13	32 lm.
6	15	21	32	14	18	16	7	15	2	9	56 E.
8	9	50	26	18	7	34	2	15	3	15	50 lm.
10	4	19	28	21	20	51	53	22	6	11	14 E.
11	22	48	20	25	10	9	51	29	7	18	26 lm.
13	17	17	21	28	23	27	43	29	10	12	53 E.
15	11	46	15								
17	6	15	14								
19	0	44	7								

*Look to the right hand.

*First Satellite Continued.

MEETING OF LINEN-DRAPERS AT ARMAGH.

The following account has been transmitted to us by a person who was present, and who conceived that an impartial statement of the proceedings should be published, as a register of public opinion, on a highly important subject, and as a memorial of the passing events of the day. If any inaccuracies should be discovered, the writer requests they may be attributed to the difficulties necessarily attendant on the attempt, as his wish is to give a faithful report of what was said on both sides of the question. He will, in a succeeding number, be very ready to rectify any errors which may be pointed out.

The following Advertisement appeared for a week preceding, in each of the Belfast Papers.

LINEN TRADE.

"We, the undersigned, request a meeting of the Linen drapers of the North of Ireland, at Armagh, on Tuesday the 27th instant, at twelve o'clock, at noon, to consider the alarming situation of the Linen trade, in case the usual supplies of flax-seed do not arrive from America in the spring, and of the propriety of petitioning the King and Parliament for an alteration in the Orders in Council."

December, 16th, 1808.

On the 27th, the day fixed for the Meeting, a number of the Linen-drapers attended, but not nearly so many as considering the great importance of the subject, might have been expected, if public spirit had pervaded the trade.

Thomas Phelps was appointed the Chairman, and Robert Williamson was nominated to act as Secretary.

John Hancock opened the business, by recalling to recollection the memorable meetings of linendrapers, held in Armagh, in 1782, when they met to oppose some oppressive encroachments, and by their firm procedure obtained the sought-for relief. He observed, that good effects were then produced by a firm constitutional opposition, and recommended a similar manner of acting on the present occasion, which was of far more momentous concern, than the grievances at that time complained of. He never knew a more momentous crisis, or one more likely to produce a greater calamity, than must occur to this country, in case flaxseed is not received in time for next spring's sowing. The question would not then be, whether flax should be as now, at a very high price, but whether we should have it in sufficient quantities at any price. In the latter case a stop must be put to the staple trade of this country, and upwards of half a million of its industrious inhabitants thrown idle. He hoped there might be as much flax in the country, as might serve to next harvest. He did not consider speculation so hurtful as some others might do, yet he did consider it as one of the evils attendant on the present mode of conducting war. He considered war to be, in every shape it could assume, adverse to human happiness. In battle the sword destroyed its victims, and made many widows and fatherless children. In the present policy of applying it to commerce, it was also productive of much misery. He did not like that unsubstantial honour, which is purchased at the expense of the starvation of the industrious classes of the community, and if he had not resolved not to touch much on politics, he would gently whisper in favour of peace. As a remedy, he thought any restriction on the exportation of flax, would be unfair in principle, as tending to throw the burthen off ourselves on others, and it was also contrary to the Act of Union. What we wanted was flax-seed. Some little might possibly be obtained from Russia, but it would be totally inadequate to supply our wants, and it was doubtful if even this small supply could now be procured, in consequence of a late order of Alexander's, forbidding the entrance of neutral vessels into the ports of Russia. To America we could